The People's Press.

VOL. XXI. SALEM, N. C., JULY 10, 1873. NO. 28.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....$2 00
" six months.....1 00
" three months.....75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion,.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,.....50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

Special Notices charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

Select Miscellany.

THE REASON WHY.

BY BERTHA DEANE.

"Mattie," said Mr. Graham to his wife, as the door closed upon their visitor, "I do wish you would be more cheerful. You hardly spoke while Cousin Frank was here, and looked for all the world as though some dreadful calamity was about to befall you. If you have any regard for my feelings, do try and be more like folks."

Mrs. Graham's head bent lower over the little half-finished dress upon which she was working; but she made no reply. She was evidently accustomed to such remarks. Presently, bursting into tears she rose and left the room.

"Pshaw!" said her husband, as with a contemptuous smile he looked after her; "that's always the way. You must speak to a woman just so, or she'll begin to snivel. I say, Kate," addressing his sister, a bright-eyed, wide-awake-looking woman of some thirty years, "I used to think that women were almost angels; but I've come to the conclusion that they are about as full of faults as we poor devils are."

An amused expression on Mrs. Lyman's face was her only answer.

Mr. Graham sat for some minutes in moody silence, and then said, reaching for his hat as he spoke: "Come, sis, let's go over to Uncle John's. We'll be sure to find smiling faces there, and can manage perhaps, to spend an evening very pleasantly. It's a pity a fellow can't take some comfort at home."

It was after considerable hesitation that Mrs. Lyman replied.

"Well, Charlie, just wait until Bertie's jacket is done, for he is very anxious to wear it to school to-morrow; and then, if Nellie is asleep"—glancing at the cradle where lay the six-months old baby—"I'll go with you."

As the clock struck seven the little garment was pronounced finished, and was placed by the kind aunt where Bertie could not fail to see it when he first awoke in the morning. Baby was now soundly sleeping, and Mrs. Lyman, after putting on her hat and shawl, stepped to the door of her sister's room, and said: "Mattie, we are going to Uncle John's. We shall not be absent long; but do not sit up for us unless you choose to."

"Very well," was the reply, but the tone in which the words were uttered, told plainly that the speaker took but little interest in what was going on about her.

"Now, Charley," said Mrs. Lyman, as soon as they were fairly in the street, "I shouldn't have consented to come with you to-night, were it not that I wanted, as Aunt Hannah used to say, to give you a good big piece of my mind."

"Why, what for, Kate?" What great crime am I guilty of?"

"The crime of destroying your own happiness, and the happiness of those dearest to you."

"What do you mean? What can you mean?"

"I think, Charley, you spoke very harshly to poor Mattie, to-night. I could almost have cried with her."

"Perhaps I was rather cross; but Kate, that woman tries my patience awfully. She goes moping around, looking as forlorn and disconsolate as though she had not a friend in the world."

"There must be a cause for it."

"Yes, I suppose; but I think it would puzzle a lawyer to find out the cause."

"Don't you remember when she was otherwise?"

Don't I remember? I think I do. There wasn't as pretty a girl for miles around as Mattie Standish was. I was proud of her in my courting days."

"Yes, I well remember what a devoted lover you were. Our garden was robbed of its choicest flowers to be made into bouquets for Mattie. If fruit or confectionery was sent from the city, the very nicest was selected for that same Mattie. The latest magazines and papers were found on her table, placed there by my brother Charley. In short, nothing was too good for her."

"That's so, Kate; and those were jolly times. I wonder if Mattie has forgotten them?"

Without heeding his last remark, Mrs. Lyman continued: "I had a beautiful bouquet at home, Charley, that was given me by a dear friend. As long as I watered it and tended it carefully it repaid me with many fragrant, beautiful blossoms; but after it had been in my possession a few months, I am sorry to say, I shamefully neglected it. Sometimes for days together I did not go near it. It faded and drooped. I renewed my care of it—but it was too late. My rose tree died, and I learned a lesson. Take care, Charley that your Mattie does not share the fate of my rose. She has a peculiarly sensitive nature, and will not bear neglect any more than a tender plant will.

"But Kate, Mattie knows that I love her as well as I ever did."

"What reason has she to think so? I was reading, not long since, of a gentleman who had visited a great many families; and among them all, he had found but one lady who really had my rose. The cause of the unhappiness, he said, was not so much the want of love as the want of care to manifest it. That is just where the trouble lies. If a man should tell you that you did not love your wife and children, you would be tempted to knock him down—you would, at least, call him a liar. But, Charley, what is love worth that is never expressed in words or actions. Play the lover again, my dear brother, and take my word for it, you will have no cause to complain of Mattie."

By this time the door of Uncle John's house was reached, and there was no time for further conversation. They were met as had been predicted, by smiling faces; and the evening might, indeed, have passed very pleasantly, if Mr. Graham had been in a mood to enjoy it. His sister's words had made a deep impression on his mind; and though vexed at her plain talk, he could but acknowledge that she was right.

At an early hour they were on their way home, but more than half the distance was passed over before a word was spoken by either. Mrs. Lyman was beginning to fear that she had seriously offended her brother, when he said: "Kate, I was almost angry with you, but I've come to the conclusion that you are more than half right. I've acted like a fool—blaming Mattie for what I alone was to blame for. I'll turn over a new leaf, and see if I can win the roses back to Mattie's cheeks."

"Spoken like yourself, my dear brother. Only live your courting days over again, and you will again have reason to be proud of Mattie. Now, Charley," continued his sister, "just stop at Warner's on the way home, and buy a basket of those nice oranges; then call at Osgood's, and get the latest magazine. Take them as a present to Mattie, and see how she will receive them."

Mrs. Lyman went directly home, finding Mrs. Graham still busily sewing, gave her a good-night kiss, and went immediately to her room. Mr. Graham came in soon afterward, and placing the oranges with the book in her lap, said, "Here, Mattie, is a present I got on purpose for you—lay aside your sewing and enjoy those good things."

Mrs. Graham gave her husband one quick, surprised look, and as she had done once before that evening, burst into tears.

"Why, Mattie," said Mr. Graham, "have I been so neglectful of you, that a little act of kindness like this affects you thus?"

"Oh, Charley!" said she, as soon as she could command her voice sufficiently to reply, "I thought you had ceased to love me, and was just grieving myself to death over it."

"No, Mattie, I had grown careless of my vow to love, honor, and cherish; but God helping me, I promise anew to love and cherish you tenderly 'till death do us part."

It was all that was needed to make Mattie the cheerful, loving Mattie of old.

Mrs. Lyman was awakened the next morning by Charley's clear ringing voice as he sang the words of that most beautiful of Scotch songs—

"Her voice is low and sweet,
She's all a world to me—
And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me down and die."

"Ah!" said she, with a smile, "it didn't take a lawyer to find the reason why Mattie went moping about the house."

"Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them."

CLASS LEGISLATION.

[Republished by request of farmers and merchants who are opposed to arraying one class of business men or farmers or working-men, against any other particular class.]

There is nothing more to be dreaded in the future, save mongrel Radicalism, than the combination of individuals into political parties with the view of effecting special legislation in the interest of any class of our people—be they lawyers, farmers, merchants, mechanics or what not. We have often urged that the agricultural interests of our State far predominated over all others, since it is the occupation that engages the time and attention of much the largest proportion of them, and is the source from which is derived in the main the revenue that supports the masses, and sustains the government. As we have unfortunately but few large cities and towns, it is but natural to suppose that the representatives from the rural districts of the State will, for years to come, constitute the great bulk of our legislators; but it does not follow because such may be the fact, at least it should not, that other interests are to be endangered by it. On the contrary, the intelligent representative of the agricultural interest must know that there is an intimate connection between the farmer and the man of commerce—that there must be harmony between them, the success of the one being largely dependent upon the prosperity of the other. So, too, with capital and labor. Supply and demand must in the very nature of things determine the value of labor. Political economists tell us that legislation should give to capital and labor "*equal rights*" only, and the way to do even this is to leave both to natural laws, subject only to such general laws as relate to person and property. Class legislation, then, of all kinds, is to be avoided, as it leads to wrong and injustice.

We are now threatened with two parties, each based upon a single idea, the "Working-men's party" and the "Grangers of the West." The first is, perhaps, the more dangerous of the two, since it would produce greater social discord and confusion, arraying class against class, and exciting jealously, hatred and all uncharitableness. The demagogue incapable of an intellectual effort, prates about the claims of the "honest yeomanry," the "hard-fisted mechanic," and day's laborer as the only sons of toil, worthy of special consideration, and would band them together as a class in deadly hostility against those who may be engaged in the more refined, but none the less arduous and exhausting pursuits of life. Take the farmer, whose "eye is worth more than the labor of his hands," constantly employed in superintending the accomplishment of his multifarious duties, the lawyers in hunting up authorities to defend his positions or to assail his adversary; the judge, if an honest one, in seeking for the grains of gold amid the mounds of rubbish, that he may secure justice; the man of God, if faithful to his calling; the student over his midnight lamp; the editor, who, day after day and night after night, has to be instant in season and out of season, his poor brain racked to find fresh subject matter with which to amuse, entertain and instruct his too frequently ungrateful, stupid and inconsiderate readers; the merchant or the doctor—take any or all of these classes, and what is the health inspiring exercise that follows the labor of the body as compared with the lassitude, the utter prostration of the physical system that results from an overtaxed brain? Laborers, indeed! The commercial men, the merchant, the gleaners in the field of science and of art, the farmer and the professional man are verily the slaves of labor. No; away with all such one-ideaed, demagogical communistic parties. We repeat our earnest sympathy with the agriculturists of the State, and we feel assured they will require no renewed assurance of fidelity to their interests; but we should regret to see them organize as a class as have the grangers of the West for the accomplishment of their purposes. Let us continue as we have been a homogeneous people, with mutual interest and sympathies.

It is unfair for a man who was elected to the Legislature by merchants, mechanics, laborers, &c., as well as farmers, to join a *secret* society organized for the benefit of only *one class* of his constituents. He is not a proper Representative of all classes of his constituents. We speak of *principle* only, and say nothing about evil results in arraying one class against another—the farmer against the merchant, or country men against town men.

A Man of His Word.

The vicinity of Bastrop, in Texas, was made quite gossipy six or seven weeks ago by an animated personal difficulty, in which a notably veracious gentleman from Arkansas felt obliged to take the life of his opponent in an argument. "If you repeat that assertion, sir," observed the Arkansas gentleman, in commentary upon the other's use of certain forcible biographical insinuations, "I give you my word I will shoot you." Heedless of the courteous admonition, the voluble offender committed the repetition, and—his funeral was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. "I gave him my word for it," remarked the gentleman from Arkansas, blowing into the discharged barrel of his pistol, "and that's a pledge I always redeem." The moral dignity of the speaker's position in the matter could not be disputed, and excited lively admiration among the chosen spirits present in the barroom at the time; but there was still a certain facetious abstraction known as law to be humored, and two smiling constables invited the hero of the hour to bear them company as far as the parish prison. "I shall not go with you my good fellows," answered he, reproducing his pistol from his pocket, "and I'll give you just three minutes to get out of here; but I pass you my word that I'll report at prison in half an hour from now." There was a certain playful pointing of the pistol after this, which induced the minions of justice to retire for further orders; and before these could be received and obeyed the gentleman from Arkansas had presented himself at the jail, according to his word, and been placed under arrest for "homicidal frenzy." In a day or two thereafter a grand jury indicted him for murder; and, in the interval between the finding of this indictment and the meeting of the court to try him, the captive was likely to realize a most irksome delay. The high character with which he had come into the parish prison induced the sheriff to treat him with great respect and extend to him privileges of most unusual liberty; but a prison is, at the best, but unsatisfactory quarters to a gentleman of expansive nature, and the prisoner pined for a change. One day while the sheriff was clearing the dust from the key of the front door of his little Bastile, his guest, from Arkansas, who was lounging listlessly about at the time, begged leave to examine the metallic curiosity. Happy to confer the trifling pleasure, the dignitary of the county handed over the key, and was much astonished to find himself simultaneously tripped from his feet to the floor with a violence of concussional colobration, leaving him momentarily stunned. Upon recovery of his senses, and search of the institution under his charge, he found himself locked in, and a note of hurried explanation thrust under the door. The note was from the Arkansas gentleman, and after graceful apology for the manner of his departure, gave the reason therefor: "Having business needing my presence at home in Arkansas," he said, "I thought that I might as well take a run up there during the holiday season between the indictment and the trial; but you needn't worry, my dear friend, for I give you my word that I'll be back in time for the meeting of the court." His head being rather painful from its contact with the floor, and society "chafing" him upon the subject rather more than was agreeable, the sheriff regarded himself as the worst served of all men that ever put their trust in human nature, and contemplated the approaching session of the criminal tribunal with dread and fear of his own arraignment. He was present in court, however, at its meeting last week, says the Bastrop *Conservative*, and while dolefully waiting to hear called the case of his escaped betrayer, was tapped upon the shoulder by a gentlemanly stranger who had entered behind him unobserved. He turned, he stared, and could scarcely credit his senses at beholding once more the gentleman from Arkansas. "Here I am, you see," said the latter, in good-humored enjoyment of the official surprise. Gasping for breath, the sheriff dived into one of his coat pockets for a writ of arrest, having served which, with tremendous energy he shook the gentleman by the hand. "You're a man of your word if there ever was one," he exclaimed emotionally, "and my confidence in human nature is fully restored." The spectacle moved court and spectators as pathetically as it deserved, and counsel for the defendant at once entered a plea of insanity, which is regarded as sure to result in a corresponding verdict.—*N. Y. World.*

The Air we Breathe at Night.

We have all heard of the Black Hole at Calcutta. It was a room eighteen feet square. In this room one hundred and forty-six persons were confined. It had but one window, and that a small one. Dr. Dunglison, in his "Elements of Hygiene," says: "In less than an hour many of the prisoners were attacked with extreme difficulty of breathing; several were delirious, and the place was filled with incoherent ravings, in which the cry for water was predominant. This was handed to them by the sentinels, but without the effect of allaying thirst. In less than four hours many were suffocated or died in delirium. In five hours the survivors except those at the grate, were frantic and outrageous. At length most of them became insensible. Eleven hours after they were imprisoned, twenty-three only of one hundred and forty-six came out alive, and these were in a highly putrid fever."

There are many "black holes" like this used for sleeping rooms; the difference between them and the one at Calcutta is that they are not crammed quite so full of human beings. In a word, then, we may say a sleeping apartment should be large, lofty and airy. It is poor economy for health to have large and spacious parlors, and small ill-ventilated bed-rooms. Fashion, however, is a reigning deity in this respect, and will no doubt, continue to bear sway, notwithstanding our protest against her dominion.

You will scarcely drink after another person from the same glass, yet you will breathe over and over the same air charged with the filth and poison of a hundred human bodies around you. You cannot bear to touch a dead body because it is so polluting; but you can take right into your lungs, and consequently into your body, your system, those poisonous particles and noxious exhalations which the bodies around you refused, and which had been cast in the atmosphere by their lungs because the health of their bodies required them to be thrown off.

If the "timorous nice creatures who can scarcely set a foot on the ground," who are so delicate that they run distracted at the crawling of a worm, flying of a bat, or squealing of a mouse, could see what they breathe at midnight carousal, the very polite ball, and bright theatre, they would never be caught in such company again. Nay, if they could see what they breathe in their own dwellings, after the doors and windows have been closed a little while, they would soon keep open houses. More sickness is caused by vitiated air than can be named. It is one of the most prominent causes of scrofula which is but another name for half the diseases that attack the human body. It vitiates and destroys the whole foundation of the body—the blood.

In the sick room it often augments the disease, or renders it incurable. If the physician comes in and opens the window or a door stands ajar for a moment, the good nurse, or the tender mother, or the kind wife, or the loving sister, will fly up and close it as though the life of the sick were at stake. All this is well meant kindness, but really cruel.

If you would have health, breathe fresh air, open your windows every morning and often during the day, leave off your ruffles from the chin. Let the air in your bedrooms; you cannot have too much of it, provided it does not blow too strongly upon you.

Sand-Spout in Springfield, Illinois.

Yesterday afternoon a very remarkable "sand-spout," in form such as we read of as being frequent in the deserts of the east occurred on Jefferson street nearly opposite the opera-house. It commenced on a small scale, moving towards the east, and increased so rapidly that in a few moments the base of the whirling column occupied the entire width of the street, and so strong was the current that dust, gravel, paper, &c., were taken up, whirled to the centre, and carried to the top of the spout, which was higher than the roof of the opera-house. The cloud of dust was so dense and the current so strong that the people on the side-walk were obliged to stop and cover their faces and wait until the sand-storm had passed. The exhibition was grand, and very unusual in this section of country.—*Springfield Republican, June 20th.*

A Bank Robber Riddled with Bullets.

An attempt to rob the People's Bank of Chillicothe, Kansas, was made on Friday night, June 20th, by Smith Rambo, a wealthy, but notoriously bad character, who planned with confederates to seize the cashier of the bank and hold him as a hostage, and compel his wife to open the bank and vaults. The design was disclosed, and when Rambo went to the cashier's house late Friday night he was confronted by a party of citizens, and after a short parley was riddled with bullets and instantly killed. Two confederates have been arrested and are now in jail.

A SMITTEN AND DESERTED CITY.—The editor of the Atlanta *Constitution* passed through Nashville last Friday. He says that the half is not known. The courts, schools, banks, and nearly every other place of business, are closed. Silence, disease, and death reign supreme in the once happy and prosperous city. Not less than 15,000 people have fled from its fatal precincts, and the rest are going as fast as they can obtain transportation.

The Statesville *Intelligencer* says: Six shares of stock in the Western North Carolina Railroad were sold at the Court House door last Saturday. The first three brought forty-five cents; the last three twenty-five cents per share—one hundred dollar shares.

Bacon and Beef.

Among the many changes resulting from the war, is the change from bacon to beef—a change beneficial to the health of the people and to the productive power of the soil. To make bacon, corn has to be raised in large quantities, and the soil consequently exhausted. Beef can be made on hay; and hay increases the productiveness of the soil. If every farm had as much meadow as could be judiciously made upon it, and the hay fed to cattle and sheep *on the farm*, a continual and inevitable increase of productiveness would be the result. Along the spring branches and wet weather drains the best of meadows are made by merely cleaning up. Nutritious native grasses come up and flourish without any other care than regular mowing. This is a cheap and sure source of agricultural prosperity which all our farmers have not yet found out.

Yet many have made a "move in the right direction" in this matter. Last fall we counted twenty-three hay stacks along one streak of spring branch meadow running through two farms, and most of it as sweet herd-grass hay as ever went down a cow's throat. But unfortunately for the farms, if not for the farmers, this hay was destined for the town market. It no doubt put several dollars into the farmers' pockets, but would it not have doubled their money, in the end to have been fed to cattle *on the farm*, and sold in the shape of beef, and the manure made from it carefully and judiciously applied *on the farm?* Taking the vegetable products of the soil and the productive power *out* of it, without returning any thing to it inevitably results in impoverishment. Yet such is the heedless process which has been generally going on among our farmers ever since the year one.

There is no more pleasant sight than a nice, cleanly farm; with tidy barn and gates and fences; its several fields intersected by strips of clean meadow along the spring branches and ravines, their winding margins meeting the luscious green of growing wheat or corn that clothe the gentle slopes of the hills. Such a scene, in our genial clime, and surrounding a comfortable home, should not be lightly exchanged for the richest and muddiest lands in the West.

Since the complete opening of the western markets by by rail, king hog has "fallen never to rise again." And a blessing is this fact to our people notwithstanding pork and bacon have heretofore been main resources for ready money among our common farmers. The ready money was made at a continually increasing expense of the soil, now so fatally evident in the barren and gullied fields which every where meets the view.

Moses knew by inspiration that swine's flesh was not good for people in a hot country. And have we not sadly verified his knowledge, in our country, in the scrofulous families of negroes—to say nothing of white folks—who have for generation been feeding to repletion on hog meat? An occasional breakfast of traditional ham and eggs is not bad to take, and will not hurt anybody if he don't eat too much; but it won't do to go the whole hog. This is part of what *we* "know about farming."—*Greensboro Patriot.*

"I Can't Afford It."

How often do we hear this plea from young men when the importance of an education is urged upon them.—Many of them can afford to poison themselves with liquor, paying fifty or a hundred dollars for the privilege; they can afford to educate the feet in the gayeties of the ball-room or like terms; to attend sensational places of amusement; to stake this same money they could not afford for an education in a game of chance; to expend money for novels, which would pay for a library of educational works, and in a variety of other ways useless to enumerate here. This is looking at it from a moral stand point. But let us suppose the existence of a moral young man who makes this objection, and yet wastes no money in the ways indicated. He cannot afford it. But he can afford to remain in ignorance for the remainder of his life of the most essential elements and principles of the business that he will be every day called upon to transact.—*Exchange.*

The Secret of Life.

I owe my success in life to one fact, namely: At the age of twenty-seven I commenced and continued for years, the practice of daily reading and speaking upon the contents of some historical or scientific book. These off hand efforts were made sometimes in a corn field, at others in the forest, and not unfrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and ox for my auditors. It is to this early practice in the great art of arts that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulse that stimulated me forward, and shaped and moulded my entire subsequent destiny. Improve then young gentlemen, the superior advantages you here enjoy. Let no day pass without exercising your power of speech. There is no power like oratory. Cæsar controlled men by exciting their fears. Cicero by captivating their affections and swaying their passions. The influence of the one died with the author, that of the other continues to this day.—*Henry Clay.*

Counsel for the Young.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider break his web twenty times, twenty times will he mend it. Make up your minds to do a thing and you will do it. Fear not, if trouble comes upon you pkeep up your spirits though the day may be a dark one—

Troubles never last forever,
The darkest day will pass away.

If the sun is going down look up to the stars—if the earth is dark keep your eyes on heaven. With God's presence and God's promise, a man or child may be cheerful.

Never despair when fog is in the vale,
A sunny morning will come without warning.

Mind what you run after. Never be content with a bubble that will burst; or a fire-wood that will end in smoke and darkness; but that which you can keep and is worth keeping.

Soul, soul, will last for ever,
When gold and silver pass away.

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you a cause to mourn all the days of your life. Never revenge an injury.

He that revenges himself seeks evil,
The meek possess a peaceful breast.

If you have an enemy act kindly to him and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once but try again. Let one kindness be followed by another till you have compassed your end. By little and by little great things are completed.

Water falling day by day,
Wears the hardest rock away.

And so repeated kindness will soften a heart of stone.

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped at school or learns his lesson well. A man that is compelled to work cares not how badly it is performed. He who pulls off his coat cheerfully strips up his clothes in earnest and sings while he works, is the man for me.

A cheerful spirit gets on quick,
A grumbler in the mud will stick.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers for we can get out of the way of wild beasts—but bad thoughts will win their way everywhere. Keep your heads and hearts full of good thoughts that bad thoughts may not find room.

Be on your guard and strive and pray,
To drive all evil thoughts away.

General News.

German newspapers announce that the dictionary of the German language, in the course of compilation by the Brothers Grimm, will contain more words than any other publication on record. It has already reached the number of about 150,000, and by the time it is completed it will comprise at least 500,000.

Take a knife or grater, and shave or grate off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum, mix it with about twice the quantity of sugar or honey, to make it palatable, and administer as quick as possible. This will give almost instant relief in case of croup.

A large handful of hourbound, the same of life-everlasting, a large root of comfrey, a handful of elecampane, a part of molasses. After boiling and straining the first four ingredients, mix in the molasses, boil as thick as syrup. For a dose, take a dessert spoonful, three times a day. This is a sure cure for a cough.

Bishop John Early, now in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and for many months past in a feeble state of health, has so far recovered as to be able to visit his neighbors. He dined yesterday at the house of a friend.—*Lynchburg News.*

About $1,200,0000 of public money has been expended on the endowment of Howard University at Washington, D. C. It is for negroes and was established to catch the negro vote. It is now $100,000 in debt, and its annual expenses exceed its income by $40,000.

BRENHAM, TEXAS, June 15.

The daily rains for the past month has nearly ruined the crops in this county. Planters are unable to keep down the weeds, and a great portion in cultivation has been abandoned in consequence.

The Chicago *Tribune* terms a certain Congressman with a chap-stick, who cheated the Green Bay Indians out of twenty thousand dollars in one lumber transaction, with the aid of a special agent of the government.

A lady, returning from an unprofitable trip to church, declared that when she saw the shawls of those Saints, and then thought of the things her poor girls had to wear, if it wasn't for the corruption of religion she did not know what she would do.

A *Herald* special from Florence says Hiram Powers, the sculptor, died early this morning, June 27th, at 7 o'clock, after a lingering illness.

The annual sale of thoroughbred stock at the Woodburn Stud Farm, Ky., took place yesterday. Thirty-eight colts and fillies, all yearlings, realized $23,400.

Ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote, former U. S. Senator from Mississippi and a member of the Confederate Congress, has taken up his residence at Washington City.

ST LOUIS, June 26.—Fagan & McQueen's five story pork packing establishment is burning, containing three million pounds of pork. Fourteen hundred live hogs in the upper story will be burned.

The remains of 350 Confederate dead in Richmond from Gettysburg, Pa. It is said those are the last.

The Supreme Council Friends of Temperance, after a very harmonious session in Raleigh, last week, adjourned last Saturday, to meet again in Marion, South Carolina, on the second Wednesday in June, 1875.

There were ninety-seven grateful women in New Orleans the other day, ninety-eight mothers having taken their darlings to a baby show.

A *Herald* special from Florence says Hiram Powers, the sculptor, died early this morning, June 27th, at 7 o'clock, after a lingering illness.

The annual sale of thoroughbred stock at the Woodburn Stud Farm, Ky., took place yesterday. Thirty-eight colts and fillies, all yearlings, realized $23,400.

Ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote, former U. S. Senator from Mississippi and a member of the Confederate Congress, has taken up his residence at Washington City.

ST LOUIS, June 26.—Fagan & McQueen's five story pork packing establishment is burning, containing three million pounds of pork. Fourteen hundred live hogs in the upper story will be burned.

The remains of 350 Confederate dead in Richmond from Gettysburg, Pa. It is said those are the last.

The Supreme Council Friends of Temperance, after a very harmonious session in Raleigh, last week, adjourned last Saturday, to meet again in Marion, South Carolina, on the second Wednesday in June, 1875.

There were ninety-seven grateful women in New Orleans the other day, ninety-eight mothers having taken their darlings to a baby show.

Washington and Lee University, of Virginia, has conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws on A. T. Hamilton, and C. F. Warren, of North Carolina.

Fayetteville has three temperance societies, with a membership of over six hundred.

The Statesville *Intelligencer* learns that a fire occurred at Old Fort, which destroyed the store of Walton & Denton burning up their entire stock of goods.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873.

TAKE NOTICE.—Our subscribers in town will find their papers at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE from this date. We have made this arrangement for the convenience of our friends, as the new postal regulations will require postage to be paid if the papers are delivered at the office. The Drug Store is the most convenient to subscribers, being next door to Post Office.

Subscribers at the Winston post-office will please find their papers at *Mrs. Best's Eating Saloon*, opposite the post-office.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—From and after this date, obituary notices of more than five lines will be invariably charged at the same rate as advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hereafter we will require *cash in advance* for all legal advertisements. Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, and others interested, will please take notice.

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

At the instance of a number of friends we have concluded to publish our advertising sheet *monthly*. Edition 1000 copies.

Advertisers to have the privilege of changing their advertisements every month, and to be entitled to copies of the publication according to amount of advertising.

☞ Terms reasonable. Call and see us at the *Press Office*.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Some of the more shrewd of the Radical press, alarmed at the condition of the country, brought about in the main, by Radical legislation and misrule, are again raking up old issues in order to draw the attention of the people, if possible, away from the frauds, extravagance and corruption of the times, by which the few are enriching themselves at the expense of the many.

But the intelligent people are not to be thus gulled,—they see and judge for themselves here in North Carolina as well as elsewhere. Our daily intercourse with friends from Forsyth and adjoining counties, of all shades of politics, convinces us that they see there is something *radically* wrong in the administration of public affairs.

The decisive action of primary meetings recently held in Ohio, relative to the call of a State Convention, is worthy of notice, as it is attracting attention in every part of the country. The following extracts will give the reader an idea of the prominent issues to be observed in future political platforms.

* * * "Corruption in Legislatures and in Congress; bribe-giving and bribe-taking; plunder of the public treasury by robbery outside with the connivance of robbers within—such are now the principal aims and acts of the Republican party, and the principal object and method of the power it holds. And in order to make the possession of this power more secure and the opportunities of plunder more extensive and remunerative to the officials of national and State governments and to party managers, it aims at the centralization of authority, with the breaking down of State governments, and the overthrow of the safeguards wisely set up by the fathers.

"Here is the only really pressing, inevitable issue that can now be raised in our politics. Can this double process of corruption and centralization be stopped? can we again have honest legislation and honest administration? and can the States and the people be saved from the usurpations of the central power? This, we say, is the only living issue. In comparison, all other questions are unimportant; for if corruption, aided by this centralizing tendency, is to continue to grow, there will soon be nothing left to us upon which an issue can be raised. And this truth stands out so broadly and so clearly and is enforced so powerfully by all the circumstances and events of the times, that honest and patriotic citizens, whatever their previous party relations and prejudices must soon perceive and act upon it."

A CORRECTION.—Recently we copied from the *Surry Visitor* an account of an affray between Mr. Graham and a colored woman, which turns out to have been a misrepresentation of the facts. The *Visitor* makes the correction in a card from R. E. Reeves, below:

It is not true that Mr. Graham attempted to whip any negro boy here. But he did give an impudent, fiendish negro woman a sound thrashing on last Monday, which duty was forced upon him, and which was fully approved and endorsed by several ladies and gentlemen who saw the transaction. The negro was not dangerously hurt, and has nearly recovered. Mr. Graham is not "on the dodge," as you stated, only absent on business, and will shortly return to his post. Mr. Graham did nothing that could compromise his high character as an upright, law-abiding citizen, and a more perfect gentleman than whom is seldom found.

Respectfully Yours,
R. E. REEVES.

SILOAM, N. C., June 30th, 1873.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.—Of the twelve hundred claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission, and to pay which Congress at last session appropriated $786,142, all have been paid except six, two from Virginia, three from Tennessee, and one from Georgia. A great majority of the claims paid varied in amount from one hundred to five hundred dollars, though there was one that amounted to $56,000.

DR. MCGUFFEY'S SUCCESSOR.—Dr. N. K. Davis, a Baptist, has been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia, in place of the late Dr. McGuffey.

HEAVY STORMS.—It seems that sections of our country are doomed to be visited by heavy storms, at all seasons of the year. Cincinnati dates of July 4, inform us of heavy storms prevalent in that section of country for the previous three days, seldom if ever equalled in Ohio or Indiana. Hurricanes and tornadoes with floods of rain, followed each other in rapid succession, levelling hundreds of telegraph poles, numerous trees,—a number of them shivered by the lightning.

In Milwaukie, Wisconsin, July 5th, a terrific storm passed over, proving very disastrous to pleasure-seekers. At Green Lake a number of pleasure-seekers on the lake were struck by the storm, their boats capsized, and twenty persons drowned.

On the 5th, in Maysville, Ky., a severe storm unroofed many buildings, doing much damage to the crops. The Harking valley in Ohio is inundated, the water being higher than was ever known before. Six miles of canal are gone between Athens and Saline. The damage to the crops amounts to over a million dollars, and the salt works and other common interests are suffering greatly.

The storm reached Hanibal, Missouri. Three houses were prostrated and much damage to crops and fences. Its course from Northwest to Southwest was about five miles wide, along which space grain, trees and fences were thrown to the ground. In Fond du Lac city many buildings were unroofed and a vast number of shade trees were uprooted.

SENTENCE OF THE PARRICIDE.—Frank H. Walworth, who shot his father a short time since in New York, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the State's prison at Sing Sing, at hard labor, for life. Judge Davies, in addressing the prisoner, said he had fearful doubts whether his case did not justify conviction for murder in the first degree.

In his charge to the jury the Judge said: "If the jury were satisfied from the evidence that young Walworth came to New York with the intent to kill his father, then the crime was murder in the first degree; but if the crime was committed in a sudden manner, in an instant, then it would be murder in the second degree."

Neither young Walworth's countenance nor demeanor underwent any change after the delivery of the verdict. The prevailing impression in New York was that he would be acquitted.

The *Tribune* says: "Never within th memory of this generation has any great criminal issue been so promptly and satisfactorily tried in New York."

The *World* says: "The severity of the verdict indicates that the reaction of the mawkish party which for so long a time bore sway in the jury boxes has begun."

The *Times* says: "The moral effect of the verdict was needed and an acquittal would have been an invitation to every youth having a dissolute or tyrannical father to whip him."

After alluding to the prominent defenders of the prisoner and the scenes generally attending the trial, the *Herald* says: "The wonder is that justice herself was not blind on this occasion but society has to be protected and, however cruel or brutal, the trial was conducted in the most exemplary manner."

The Gen. Beauregard Movement.

The movement initiated in Louisiana under the auspices of Gen. Beauregard and other leading Conservative citizens, having in view harmony and concert of action between the two races, seems to have occasioned surprise in all quarters. It may be said to have confounded men of all parties. No one outside of that State seems as yet to comprehend it fully. The Republicans suspect a snake in the grass, and the Conservatives appear to be bewildered. While Gen. Beauregard has not made a figure in politics, having devoted himself since the war to business pursuits, he has been regarded as quietly but firmly antagonizing the opinions and course of Gen. Longstreet, and as favoring white ascendancy. The resolutions to which his name is appended go far in the opposite direction. They are the strongest resolutions yet put forth from any conservative quarter, contemplating as they do "the unification" of the people of Louisiana, "of whatever race, color or religion," the common right of all to frequent all places of public resort, to travel in all public conveyances on terms of equality, similar equality in all licensed places of resort, the rights of colored people, when stockholders in banks, insurance companies, &c., to representation in the public schools and State institutions of learning. They further propose that no distinction of race shall be made by proprietors of foundries, factories and other industrial establishments in the employment of mechanics and workmen; that all proper facilities shall be accorded to colored people to become proprietors of the soil, and that the offices of trust and emolument shall be distributed among the two races according to their numerical strength. They pledge the signers to exercise their influence for the rapid removal of all prejudices heretofore existing against the colored people, condemn "all acts of violence from whatever source," and declare for a "broad sentiment of nationality which shall embrace the whole country and uphold the flag of the Union."

This is as brief a summary of the resolutions as we can make, without extending this article to a greater length than would be convenient.—*Richmond Whig.*

We are in favor of peace and harmony, and opposed to keeping up contention and bad feeling between the North and South, but we never can and never will endorse such a movement as that which seems to be approved by Gen. Beauregard. It does not tend to peace.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Civil and political equality having already been established, what does this movement mean but social equality!

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—On the 4th a party, consisting of two men, two women and a boy, sailing in a boat near Chippewa, drifted into the rapids, and losing control of the boat went over the falls. Pieces of the boat have been found, but none of the bodies. Two of the party a young man and woman, were to have been married on the 5th.

STATE DEBT.

The Wilmington *Journal* publishes a very clear and impartial exposition of the financial condition of the State. From it we gather the following facts:

The Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina reports the Public Debt under the following classifications, to wit;

1st. "Old or ante war Bonds"	$ 8,378,200
2nd. Bonds issued for Internal Improvement purposes since the close of war, not special tax	4,365,000
3rd. Bonds issued for funding since the close of the war, 1864-'68	4,138,800
4th. Bonds and Registered Certificates since the close of the war, for other purposes	483,045
5th. Special Tax Bonds	483,045
6th. Bonds issued after 20th May, 1861, and prior to May, 1865, for Internal Improvement purposes, not marketable	1,128,000
	$29,900,045

The interest on the above at the end of present fiscal year, 30th of September, 1873, will be as follows:

On 1st Class of Bonds	$2,513,454
On 2nd " " "	1,330,500
On 3rd " " "	1,241,644
On 4th " " "	156,404
On 5th " " "	2,053,260
On 6th " " "	518,636
Total interest due on entire debt	$7,813,898

If the interest be funded and added to the principal, which would be the most favorable course for the State, in this view of the case, the whole debt will amount to $37,713,843, the annual interest on which at 6 per cent. would be $2,262,836 58.

The valuation of the entire real and personal property in North Carolina is, according to the report of the Auditor of the State, in round numbers, $120,000,000.—This amount, however, includes $2,994,189 of money on hand, and balances to credit at banks and also $8,784,888 of solvent credits, which cannot be fairly considered as assets, the property, the value of which these amounts represent, having been already listed under some one of the classes, real estate, farming utensils, horses, mules, furniture, &c., &c. Taking this amount then, from the valuation set down in the Auditor's official report, it will be safe to say that the real and personal property in the State will not exceed $110,000,000. It will, therefore, require two dollars and thirty-eight cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property in the State, productive and unproductive, to meet the annual interest alone.

Our last Revenue Act levied 50½ cents on every one hundred dollars in value for State purposes—for the general fund, for asylum for insane, and deaf and dumb and blind persons, for penitentiary, for additional fund for educational purposes and to meet existing deficiency, each of which is insufficient for the yearly increasing, and for existing wants. The tax levied in this County for County purposes, and which is doubtless not above the average is 36½ cents. Add these to the interest tax of 2.38, and we have a tax of $3.25 on every one hundred dollars worth of property in the State, simply to keep down interest and to pay current government expenses, leaving entirely out of the account the township and city taxes, and this additional tax to be levied in 1880 to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal of the debt. The poll tax is, under our Constitution, applied exclusively to educational and charitable purposes. Of course it is simply impossible for our people to pay this tax and also to meet their private obligations.

It will be seen that the whole indebtedness including the new bonds, known as the fraudulent debt of the State, amounts to over $37,000,000. The holders of these fraudulent bonds, have taken preliminary steps to bring suit in the Federal Court to compel the payment of the same. The honest debt of the State, since the loss of so much property by the war, is a heavy burden upon the people, but no honorable effort will be spared to discharge that debt in a manner consistent with honor and integrity. But the bogus debt is unjust and was forced upon the people in the most barefaced and fraudulent manner, and we cannot think any Court will sustain it.—The State has received no benefit from said debt, the makers of the debt never intended any benefit, except to fatten their own corrupt carcasses, and the purchasers bought them for a mere song from the swindlers, and had every opportunity to know the character of the parties as well as the bonds before making the purchase.

North Carolina will never willingly pay such a debt. She has not the means to do so, and the attempt to force her should end in ignominy and disgrace.

Battleboro Advance.

The New Postal Law which went into effect the first day of July, requires the payment of postage on all regular issued publications sent through the mail. The following are the rates of postage per quarter payable in advance either at the mailing or delivery office:

	cents.
Dailies,	35
Six times a week,	30
Tri-weekly,	15
Semi-weekly,	10
Weeklies,	5
Semi-monthly not over 4 oz.,	8
Monthlies not over 4 oz.,	8
Quarterlies not over 4 oz.,	1

LATEST NEWS.

The Hamilton Woolen Mills in Cincinnati were struck by lightning and destroyed, loss $60,000.——25 or 30 small fires in New York, and numerous sun-strokes, and 31 accidents to persons from carelessness in the use of firearms in New York, on the 4th.——13 deaths from cholera in Memphis on the 4th, and disease spreading in the country; 7 cholera deaths in Nashville on Sunday.——Heavy rains in the Western States, damaging crops; Missouri river was higher on the 5th than ever before.——Slight shocks of earthquake in Buffalo, New York, on the 5th and 7th, only damage one chimney thrown down.

FAST.—July 5th, at Sacramento, five mile heats were made in 8.41, being the fastest record in the world.

The Wilmington North Carolina Life Insurance Company has gone out of business. The Petersburg Life will carry its policies.

There are over twenty Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in North Carolina.

A Citizen of Waco, Texas, is vouched as the father of fifty children. By his first wife he had thirteen, by his second eighteen, by his third ten, by his fourth six, and by his fifth and surviving wife, three; thirty-five are still alive, eight have been lost in the Confederate army, and seven having died natural deaths.

SOLVENT CREDITS,

Decision of the Supreme Court that they may be Taxed.

We collate important parts of the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina rendered last Monday on the question of whether solvent credits can be taxed:—*Wilmington Star,*

The case was Ruffin *vs.* the Commissioners of Orange. The plaintiff listed for taxation "$15,000, money on deposit." The amount of the tax was $162, and she asked to have the amount stricken from her tax list; or, if U. S. Treasury notes are exempt and National Bank bills are not, then, that $81 shall be stricken from the list.

The commissioners refused to alter the list, and the plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court, and that Court directed the Commissioners to correct the list by striking out $162. His Honor holding that neither United States Treasury notes nor National Bank bills were subjected to taxation by the States.

Whether that be so or not it seems not to be necessary to the decision of the case, because it is plain that the plaintiff had neither United States Treasury notes nor National Bank bills "on hand" or "on deposit." It is true she had deposited $15,000 in bank, but it was not a special deposit, as a package to be kept for her and returned in kind when called for, if so, the money, the very money deposited would have remained hers. But it was a general deposit entered to her "credit," not returnable in kind, but "payable" to her order with "interest." So it would seem that she had no money at all and ought not to have listed any. The point most discussed at this bar was, whether United States Treasury notes and National Bank bills were liable to taxation by the State. And although as we have seen, it is not necessary to the case, yet, as his Honor's judgment was based upon it, and as it is a matter of general interest, it may be proper that we should express our opinion upon it. It seemed to be settled by numerous cases in the United States Supreme Court, cited in plaintiff's brief, beginning with McCulloch *vs.* Bank of Maryland, that United States Treasury notes cannot be taxed by the State, because they are of means used for the support and administration of the United States Government. And if a State could tax them, then unfriendly States might so tax them as to destroy their usefullness; and in that way, and to that extent, control the United States Government. And it is equally well settled that the United States Government cannot tax any of the necessary means used to administer the State government. But whether a State can tax National Bank bills seems to be a debatable question. The case cited against the power of the State is Veasie Bank *vs.* Fenno 8 Wal, 533. We do not think that case supports the position. It is there decided by a divided court, that Congress may tax the circulation of banks chartered by the State. And that although the tax was so heavy—about 16 per cent.—as to destroy them. It is not pretended that this tax could have been imposed, if the bank had been chartered for the use of the State, and as a means of administering government. But it is put upon the ground that they are corporations for private profits. And as the power of Congress to tax the circulation of State banks depends upon whether they are for the use of the State government or for private profits; so the power of the State to tax the circulation of National banks depends upon whether they are for the United States Government or for private profit. It is true they are authorized by Congress as a currency convenient and useful for circulation, just as State Bank bills are authorized by the State. But in neither case have they necessarily connection with the Government. The act of congress authorizing National Banks imposed a tax on their circulation of 2 per cent., and surely that would not have been if they had been regarded as a part of the Government, as that would have been the same as for the Government to tax itself. The truth is that the United States Government has interest in National Banks. It authorizes them in order to provide a currency, not for the Government but for the people, and it has the power to regulate and protect them. To this end it provides for the redemption of their notes, protects them from the imposition of counterfeits, and from injurious competition of State Banks by a heavy tax on State Bank bills, and no doubt might further protect them. But this has not been done, and until it is done we suppose the State has the power to tax them. It seems that all that is to be inferred from the decision in Veasie Bank *vs.* Fenno, supra, that is, not that National Bank bills are exempt, but that Congress has the power to exempt them from State taxation. Reversed.

READE, J.

An Important Circular from the Treasury Department.

The following circular was issued by State Treasurer Jenkins yesterday, and for the information of all concerned we publish;

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, July 2d, 1873.

To the County Commissioners:

In view of the important character of the decision hereto appended, (Judge Reade's decision published yesterday) transmit the same to you.

It is seen that the Supreme Court recognizes the power of the State to tax United States Treasury notes and National Bank bills as money; also, solvent credits.

It is apprehended that many taxpayers, taking advantage of the recent decision of Judge Tourgee, in the case of Ruffin *vs.* Commissioners of Orange, have failed to list the amount of their money on hand or on deposit, the 1st of April, also their solvent credits. That decision having been reversed by the Supreme Court, as announced in the decision of Justice Reade, the law taxing these subjects remains in force, and I suggest to the Commissioners that it is their duty to see that it is executed by requiring tax-payers to list their money and solvent credits, observing subdivisions 4th and 5th of sec. 9, of the "Machinery Act."

I reaffirm the position taken in my opinion dated April 16, 1873, which was transmitted to the Commissioners of the several counties, and your attention is again called to it.

D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

The Rev. J. W. Thomas, a well-known Methodist missionary, who has just returned from India, where he has traveled for twelve years, mentions, as an evidence of the progress of Methodism by the Ganges, that Mr. James H. Frey, of Baltimore, has just endowed two scholarships in the Indian Theological Seminary.

GENERAL NEWS.

Particulars of the New Orleans Duel.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1—Night.—A *Times* special from Montgomery Station, Miss., by Bayou St. Louis, July 1st, says that in the Rhett and Cooley duel Judge Cooley was killed at the second fire. The parties arrived at this place on the same train at 10 this a. m. Mr. Rhett was accompanied by Mr. Charles Roman and Dr. Barnes. Judge Cooley was attended by George W. Carter and Major Mollne.

The weapons were double barrelled shot guns, one barrel loaded with single ball. The distance was forty yards. The ground was promptly selected and the distance measured off and the parties placed in position. At the first fire Rhett's shot ranged high, Cooley's to the right. Cooley delivered his fire first. At the second fire both fired simultaneously when Cooley fell mortally wounded by a shot entering his left side and passing apparently through his heart. He expired in six minutes without apparent suffering, only speaking the words to Dr. Holiday, "I am shot through the breast." The gentlemen engaged in the affair exchanged the usual civilities after the second fire and separated with expressions of mutual respect and consideration.

The difficulty grew out of an article published in the *Picayune* and a reply from Judge Cooley published in the *Times* on the 27th of June. Col. Rhett was not touched. It is understood that Rhett was the challenged party.

Terrible Affair.

NEW ALBANY, IND, June 29.—About 2 o'clock this morning a mob estimated at from twenty-five to forty masked and heavily-armed men went to the jail at Salem, Ind., and demanded the keys of the jail from the deputy sheriff. He refused them, when they found the key to the outside door of the jail. They then took a sledge hammer and knocked the locks and fastenings from the cell door in which was Delos Heffron, confined for the murder of D. Halstead, a few days ago. Heffron showed fight, but retreated to an inner cell, when the mob threw fire balls into the cell, and while they were burning they would shoot at him, two or three shots hitting him. There were twenty-two or twenty-three balls picked up in the cell where Heffron stood. After wounding him they took him to the railway bridge, about thirty rods from the depot, and hung him, after which the mob suddenly disappeared as mysteriously as they appeared. About 4 o'clock Heffron was taken down. At the coroner's inquest the examining surgeon said the shots which hit Heffron would not have produced death. There is terrible excitement in the town.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of a late date, says that the surplus of the incoming wheat crop of California will not be less than 400,000 tons, while the State Agricultural Society places it at 535,000 tons This last authority gave the yield for last year at 635,000 tons, which the *Bulletin* says is below the mark, since the exports already exceed 500,000 tons, while at least 200,000 tons must have been consumed for food, feed and distilling purposes. Last year Oregon shipped 25,000 tons wheat to foreign ports. She can easily ship 50,000 tons this year, provided she can get the tonnage. Taking the wants of that State into account, it looks as if 425,000 tons of tonnage for the year ending June 30, 1874, would be required to move the wheat crop of California and Oregon. The prospects for obtaining this supply, the *Bulletin* thinks, are not flattering.

The Secretary of the Interior has been officially notified that the State of Texas, which never ceded her public lands to the General Government, has granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company a tract of 450 miles long by fifty miles wide, in which no State land warrants can be located, and no settlers can claim a pre-emption. This munificent State land grant of 36,000 square miles will make the Texas Pacific corporation the richest company in the world.

A Baptist paper in Ohio was sent nine years to a subscriber who never paid a cent for it. The other day the newspaper was returned to the patient and long suffering publisher with the affecting pencil note on its margin:—"Gone to a better world." The publisher is a very pious man, but it is reported that his faith is terribly shaken in regard to the accuracy of the information.

We take the above from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and do not doubt that the publisher was incredulous. He had good reason to be, for a man who deferred, for nine years, the payment of a debt of this kind, must have gone into the other world a bankrupt in morals, with no good works to commend him to the favor of Heaven. These incorrigible, non-paying subscribers incur a fearful risk. Let all such be warned.—*Lyn. Virginian.*

Dr. Janes, of the Sanitary Bureau, of New York, has published a letter on the subject of cholera disinfectants. He says:

"It is now generally, if not universally admitted, that the germs of cholera poison exist in the dejections from persons having what is known as 'premonitory diarrhœa,' an ailment so mild as not to excite the alarm of the patient. The disinfectant which I have directed for present use is the old mixture, which has proved so reliable on previous occasions, viz: 10 pounds sulphate of iron, 5 gallons of water, and one-half pint, common carbolic acid."

The most important sale of cattle and horses that ever occurred on the Pacific coast lately took place in San Mateo county, California. The sale was a complete success. Famous horses were struck off at famous prices, one bringing upwards of $16,000, and others ranging from 3,000 to $10,000. The thoroughbred cattle brought good prices, although some of the best stock in the State was represented in that herd.

The shipment of Texas cattle east from Wichita and Ellsworth, and other points in Kansas has commenced. There are sixty thousand head at Wichita and one hundred and fifty thousand head on the way to that point from Texas according to the official railroad reports. Also a large number at Ellsworth, and small at other points.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.

Advices from Arizona state that Lt. Babcock, with 50 cavalry, who was sent in pursuit of the murderers of Lt. Almy, overtook them in the mountains and compelled them to fight. During the engagement 14 were killed and six captured. Two of Babcock's Indian aids were wounded.

Work has commenced on the mammoth balloon which is to make an aerial voyage accross the Atlantic about the middle of August.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

ROAD STEAMER.—The Fayetteville *Eagle* says that the road steamer brought there last year has been tried on the road from Jonesboro to Lillington and failed to answer the purpose. It runs very well on hard surface, but could not pull up on a sand hill. Finally coming to a place of deep sand, the great amount of steam necessary to move it soon burned the steam chest and there it stands on the roadside in the woods two or three miles from Lillington. It will not do on soft or sandy roads, but can do all promised for it on MacAdamized turnpike and hard surface.

His Excellency, Gov. Caldwell, has appointed the following gentlemen Directors of the North Carolina Railroad, on the part of the State: W. R. Myers, Rufus Barringer, James Mc Dowell, Samuel H. Wiley, N. H. D. Wilson, John R. Harrison, W. A. Smith and D. W. Humphrey. G. W. Welker has been appointed State proxy at the approaching annual meeting of the stockholders.

The Treasurer's Annual Report was a clear and gratifying document. The real estate of the College is valued at $150,000. The available fund at $85,000. The annual receipts pay all exposes and leave a surplus of $1,400 for contingencies, purchase of books, apparatus, &c.

GOV. Caldwell has received a requisition from the Governor of South Carolina for the body of one Calvin Faison, of Cumberland county. Faison is charged with horse stealing in Chesterfield county, S. C. He is a notorious character, and was arrested and lodged in jail at Fayetteville sometime ago.

George Graham, colored, sentenced to be hanged 24th of June, for the murder of Miss Margaret Seamon, in the Northern part of this county last year, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, by the governor.

There were 4,000 people out to see George Graham hanged in Wilkes, says the Charlotte *Observer*. When the commutation of the sentence was made known, the crowd was very much disappointed, and some carried outright as the "imposition which had been practised upon them."

Bishop Paine has appointed Rev. N. H. D. Wilson to act as Presiding Elder on the Greensboro' District in place of Rev. Dr. Reid, deceased.

Mrs. Maria McMurray, of Greensboro, a highly respected lady, hung herself last Sunday morning. No cause for the act has yet been published.

We learn from the Wilmington *Star* that Miles Costen, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that city, died on last Tuesday.

A gentleman named Ezra Thomas, of Brunswick county, has fallen heir to a fortune of $80,000 by the death of a half brother in Baltimore.

Chief Justice Pearson on his 68th birthday was presented with a gold headed cane by the officers and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

SUICIDE.—A daughter of Mr. W. S. Bolling, aged 10 years, residing in the neighborhood of Madison, Rockingham county, was found suspended, a lifeless corpse, up stairs in the dwelling, on Saturday last.

The Model Farm, two miles from High Point, is the centre of attraction for visitors, and is prospering under the management of its enterprising proprietor, Mr. W. Sampson. This Farm was purchased by members of the Society of Friends for the purpose of experiment and example to the agriculturists of that section.

The Asheville *Expositor* says: Morrison Summey, son of Dr. D. F. Summey, received the appointment from Gen. Vance to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and started for that place last week.

A petition has been filed by N. Boyden, *et al*, to throw the W. N. C. R. R. Co., into bankruptcy on the ground that a preference has been shown to creditors.

THE EXCURSION OF THE SEASON!—There will be a grand excursion to Morehead City and Beaufort—the sea-shore summer resort of the State—surpassing in natural attractions all others on the Atlantic coast—leaving Charlotte on Tuesday, July 15th and returning, leave Morehead City on Friday 18th.

Ample accommodation is guaranteed and the jam usual on excursions will be avoided. Five elegant coaches will be reserved for ladies and their escorts.

In addition to the pleasures of boating, bathing, fishing, &c., there will be a pony penning and a dress ball.

The train will leave Greensboro at 6.47 p. m. on the 15th, and return on the night of the 18th. Parties can remain longer if they wish to.

Round trip tickets are offered at the following low rates:

Charlotte and Harrisburg,	$7.00
Concord, China Grove, Hickory and Statesville,	6.75
Salisbury, Linwood, Lexington and Danville,	6.00
Thomasville, High Point, Jamestown and Greensville,	5.50
Greensboro, McLean's, Gibsonville, Co. Shops, Graham, Haw River, and Mebanville,	5.00
	4.75

Greensboro Patriot.

A CYCLONE IN A WHALE-BOAT.—A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says that while Howe's London circus and menagerie was giving an entertainment to five thousand persons in that city on Smoky Island bordering on the Allegheny river, on Thursday night, a fearful storm arose of wind and rain, which swept up the valley, caught the immense canvass and tossed them about like toy balloons. The scene that followed was fearful in the extreme. The tent in which the circus performance was in progress was first attacked, and the wind lifted the poles from their positions to the ground and hung the shattered canvasses over prostrated bodies of men, women and children. Shrieks rent the air when the canvass took fire from the petroleum lights about the centre pole, and the scene was terrible. To add to the horror of the scene the animals in adjoining canvas enclosures broke loose and forth to charge the most unearthly havoc. In less than two minutes the mammoth canvasses were torn and lying prostrate on the ground. While the fire failed to make any great headway, owing to the rain which came down in torrents, the seats in the circus were swept away.

All escaped with their lives. Some had their legs broken and others were more or less severely injured, although none, so far, are reported as dead. One of the elephants got away and caused great excitement, as several persons narrowly escaped death from the frightened beast.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOB WORK.—We have now improved facilities for executing JOB PRINTING in all its variety. Persons wishing to have any work done in our line, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—We offer the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac as one of the best advertising mediums in the State.

TAXES.—The Sheriff will commence collecting the taxes in this county on the 19th. They are, on the $100 valuation of property 50½ cents, and $2 25 on the poll.

Below we publish the appointments, *pro bono publico*:

Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Saturday,	July	19th
Old Town,	Monday,	"	21st
Bethania,	Tuesday,	"	22d
Sides',	Wednes.	"	23d
Vienna,	Thursday,	"	24th
Lewisville,	Friday,	"	25th
Benj. Hampton's,	Saturday,	"	26th
Hardin Hairlip's,	Monday,	"	28th
Crim's ⋈ Roads,	Tuesday,	"	29th
V. W. Perry's,	Wednes.	"	30th
John Hasten's,	Thursday,	"	31st
Widow Sarah Clinard's,	Friday,	Aug.	1st
Crew's School-House,	Saturday,	"	2d
Bitzing's Store,	Monday,	"	4th
Winston,	Tuesday,	"	5th

The Election.

The following are the persons appointed Registers and Judges of the Election to be held on the first Thursday of August, 1873:—

Below's Creek Township.—Moses L. Whicker, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—C. W. L. Neal, J. T. Vanee, Smith Linville, Wm. Madearis.

Salem Chapel Township.—Thos. Marshall, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—N. D. Sullivan, H. Haizlep, Jesse Grubbs, Reuben Crews.

Bethania Township.—Wm. E. Lehman, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—Elias Shaub, Tandy Marshall, Fountain Flynt, John Lawrence.

Old Richmond Township.—Tobias Staubert, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—Thos. Long, J. G. Newsum, Benjamin Sprinkle, James Reed.

Kernersville Township.—J. H. Morris, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—V. W. Petry, Isaac Morris, W. A. Griffith, John Watson.

Middle Fork Township.—Wm. A. Lowry, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—John Beeson, John H. White, Jr., Robt. Gourley, Sandford Byerly.

Old Town Township.—P. L. Billeter, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—S. N. McGee, J. C. Crews, C. H. Hauser, Ed. Styers.

Vienna Township.—Edwin P. Pfaff, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—Solomon Tise, W. W. Doub, H. R. Lehman, Carlos Ziglar.

Abbott's Creek Township.—J. H. Chamolin, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—Wm. Gibbons, Eli Weavel, Wesley Raper, Jas. Williamson.

Broadbay Township.—F. A. Tucker, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—C. T. Pope, Em'l Reed, A. J. Snyder, Y. B. Cassel.

South Fork Township.—J. M. Stafford, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—Thos. Spach, Dan'l Reich, C. D. Sides, Wm. Ebert.

Lewisville Township.—L. C. Laugenour, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—Cost Harper, Henry Hart, J. I. Warner, W. B. Stipe.

Winston Township.—John Masten, Esq., Registrar.

Judges—J. A. Blum, Jacob Tise, H. A. Holder, H. L. Shore.

LIST OF TAXES
Of Forsyth County for the Year 1873.

Townships.	White Polls.	Colored Polls.	Acres of Land.	Value of Personal Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.
Salem,	339	75	$ 84,110	$ 409 11	$ 639	$ 1,278
Winston,	1,124	211	27,740	1,135 158	2,033	4,066
Old Richmond,	116	11	19,360	77 84	283	566
Kernersville,	115	11	130,240	111 [illegible]	283	566
Middle Fork,	127	8	21,760	62 [illegible]	246	492
Old Town,	161	11	27,200	111 [illegible]	283	566
Abbott's Creek,	122	7	20,480	70 [illegible]	246	492
Broadbay,	115	11	117,440	770 [illegible]	283	566
South Fork,	115	11	117,440	770 [illegible]	283	566
Lewisville,	115	11	117,440	770 [illegible]	283	566
Vienna,	1,100	11	1,100	4,000 [illegible]	283	566
Below's Creek,	115	11	117,440	770 [illegible]	283	566
Bethania,	115	11	117,440	770 [illegible]	283	566
Total,	2,859	404	1,000,000	6,000	$ 4,779	$ 9,558

All taxes Poll-tax included.

Winston Tobacco Market.—The breaks at Brown & Lash's Warehouses on Tuesday were the largest since Tuesday of Court-week. Over Fifty Thousand pounds of Tobacco were sold, an average of near Twelve Dollars. In Brown's Warehouse we notice some very large piles weighing from 1100 to 2700 pounds. We hear of but one instance where Danville has beat this in one crop. Considering the quality of the weed on the market this is regarded a splendid sale. The farmers all seemed well pleased and will no doubt continue to sell on this market in preference to any other.

New Advertisements.

Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the N. W. N. C. Railroad will be held in Greensboro, on the 24th inst.——Report of condition of National Bank.——Card McCorkle & Bailey, Attorneys at Law.——List of letters remaining in the Post Office.——E. A. Vogler, Executor's notice.

We notice that the work on the Railroad Bridge is progressing finely, and will be nearly if not quite completed by the end of the week.

At a regular meeting of Salem Lodge No. 136, I. O. O. F., held on Tuesday evening, the 1st inst., the following officers were elected:

Noble Grand—T. F. Crist.
Vice Grand—D. H. Starbuck.
Treasurer—A. Fogle.
Secretary—E. Spach.

We notice the name of Robah Gray, of Forsyth, among the Assistant Marshals for the next Fair of the N. C. Agricultural Society.

Two colored women quarreled in their church at Liberty, near this place, on Sunday evening last, and not being able to settle the dispute, repaired to the road side where they had a regular "set to"—damages, perhaps, hereafter.

We see that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is becoming very popular in our town, its quality we know is superior, and being nicely perfumed we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and that it has a large sale.

"The bank of England has received all but £20,000 of the £100,000 obtained from the bank by the alleged forgeries of McDonald and his associates."

MARRIED,

Near East Bend, Yadkin county, N. C., on Thursday evening, June 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Moses Baldwin, MR. JOHN PETREE of Winston, to MISS NEALY RENIGER, of Yadkin.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	70	a	Salt Liverpool	2	30
Wheat,	1 65	a 1.70	" American,	2	25
Meal,	2	a 2	Candles ads.	20	a 25
Chop,	1¾	a 2	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Bacon,	12	a 15	" Kerosene,	50	a 60
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	Sheetings, Fries' A.	12¼	
Lard,	11	a 12	" " B.	12	
Eggs,	15	a 20	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60	
Molasses,	28	a 40	Iron,	6	a 8
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Nails,	7	a 8
" Mount.	15	a 00	Hides, green,	7, Dry	15
Butter,	25	a 00	Tallow,	10	a 12
Peas,	75	a 80	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Apples, green,	00	a 0.00	Clover Seed,		
" dried,	0	a 0	Home grown;	0.00	a 0.00
Potatoes, sw.	00	a 00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
" Irish,	50	a 00	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
Coffee,	25	a 30	Shingles,		
Sugar,	10	a 14	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.25
" crushed,	15	a 18	Hay, per cwt.	40	a 45
Rags,	3	a 4			

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

Lugs—Common,	4 50 to	6 00
" Medium,	6 00 to	7 25
Leaf—Common,	6 50 to	8 00
" Medium,	8 00 to	9 50
Bright Smokers—Common,	6 75 to	7 00
" Fancy,	9 00 to	13 00
Wrappers—Common,	8 00 to	11 00
" Good to Fine,	15 00 to	30 00
" Fancy,	20 00 to	48 00

Receipts have fallen off. Market very active for all manufacturing grades at prices full up to quotations.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va. June 18, 1873.

Lugs—Medium,	$5 00 to	6 00
" Good,	6 00 to	7 00
" Common Bright,	7 00 to	9 00
" Fancy Smokers,	10 00 to	20 00
Leaf—Common Red,	7 00 to	9 00
" Good,	8 00 to	10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to	25 00
" Good Bright,	25 00 to	40 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	50 00 to	75 00

Petersburg, June 30.—Flour, 7 50 a 8 00 Wheat, red $1 65 a $1 90, white, $0 00 a $2 00; Corn, 75 a 76; Bacon, hog round 10 a 11 Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $2 00.

Charlotte, July 7.—Bacon 12½ a 13 Flour, 4 00 a 4 60; Corn, 72 a 75; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 75 a 80; Lard, 11 a 12.

Fayetteville, June 30.—Bacon 8 to 12 Flour, $6 75 a $7 75 Corn a $100 Oats, 75 80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $2 25; a $2 75; Brandy, $2 00, Salt, $1 75 a $1 85

New York, July 8.—Cotton, 00 a 21 Flour, $6 00 to $7 75; Corn, 50 a 53 Wheat, 1 40 a 1 53; Gold, 1 15½ a 0 00; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Richmond, July 8.—Wheat, $1 75 a $1 85 Corn 73 a 74; Oats 55 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 15. a 7 50

Baltimore, July 8.—Cotton 00 0 20 Flour 5 00a 6 00; Wheat, $1 35 a $1 4; Corn; white, 00 a 67, yellow, 00 a 66; Oats, 47 a 50¼ Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, 95 a 00; Lard 10½ a 10

SAPOLIO

removes stains and grease from carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

July 10, 1873. For sale at the Book-Store.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, (according to law,) on the estate of Rebecca Haman, dec'd., I will expose to public sale, at **1 o'clock, P. M.,** on **Saturday, July 26th, 1873,** at the lower front steps of the Widows' House, in Salem, the following property, to-wit:

Three Good Stoves, Bureau and Book-Case, Wardrobe, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Clock, Looking-Glasses, a pair of small Druggists Scales, a Coffee-Mill, Coffee-Roaster, a lot of Kitchen Ware, Axe, Saw, Spade, a lot of Carpet, (some quite new,) Blankets, Quilts, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, and many other articles.

Terms made known at time of sale.

I likewise hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose,—otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. VOGLER, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1873. 27-tds.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' **SIR JAMES CLARKE'S**
FEMALE PILLS.

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to unsuspecting customers.* [illegible] *Other Pills are* [illegible] *of all these painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.*

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the CURTICE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 12 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

CURE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INFLUENZA, CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They prevent a taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Call and see it. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 12 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GARNOTIER,
No. 211 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the only known remedy in all cases of Gonorrhœa; or Seminal Weakness, Nightly Bodily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all diseases resulting from exposure or indulgence of Passion. They have been in all other cities fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of price. JOB MOSES, 12 Cortlandt St., New York, Sole Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent,*
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at the close of business, on the 12th of June, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$244,455 05
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts.	7,935 50
" " National Banks,	495 79
Current Expenses,	803 53
Premiums,	4,000 00
Cash Items,	1,625 09
Bills of National Banks,	500 00
Fractional Currency,	677 23
Specie,	3,500 00
Legal Tender Notes,	40,000 00
	$456,992 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	12,000 00
Discount,	4,529 33
Exchange,	505 83
Interest,	7,790 85
Profit and Loss,	1,458 06
National Bank circulation outstanding,	135,000 00
Individual Deposits,	145,708 12
	456,992 19

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of June, 1873.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE J. P.

Correct.—Attest:

I. G. LASH, }
E. BELO, } Directors.
J. W. HUNTER, }

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. July 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Jane Hosky, Miss Catharine Foltz, Miss Susan Killian, Miss Jessie Martin, Miss Fancy Rany, Miss Sarah Tesh.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Horace Bingham, col'd., Franklin Blall, Romulis Church, R. A. Charles, Manuel Everhart, Leander Fries, Thornton Fulps, William Gibbins, Robert Griffith, G. W. Hansbrough, J. W. Hanes, Daniel Kinny, Henry Martin, col'd., Robert Moor, George Morris, Dr. W. D. Reed, Beverly Scott, Calvin Wright.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

J. M. McCORKLE. W. H. BAILEY.

McCORKLE & BAILEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

Practice in Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Davie, Davidson, Forsyth, Iredell, Yadkin, Stanly and Montgomery, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

John W. Mauney, Esq., Special Partner.
July 3, 1873.-27-1m.

North Western N. C. Rail Road Co.

Secretary and Treasurer's Office,
Salem, N. C., June 23d, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Greensboro, on Thursday, the 24th of July next. W. A. LEMLY, *Sec'y.*

June 26, 1873.-26-tm.

CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has opened an

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

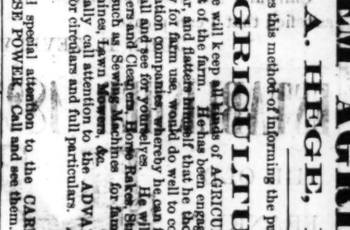
in Salem, N. C., where he will keep all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and Labor-Saving Machinery that will lessen the labor and increase the product of the farm. He has been engaged in selling Labor-Saving Machinery throughout the South and North Carolina ever since the close of the war and flatters himself that he thoroughly understands its business, and persons wishing to purchase any kind of Labor-Saving Machinery for farm use, would do well to consult him on the subject as he has made special arrangements with the manufacturers and the transportation companies whereby he can furnish Machinery, &c., considerably cheaper than they can purchase with their agents on the works. Call and see for yourselves. He will keep constantly on hand, a varied assortment of machinery, such as Reapers and Mowers, Threshers and Cleaners, Horse Rakes, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills and Presses, Hand Corn Planters, Feeding Machines, Hand Corn and Cob Crushers, Hand Bolt Cutting Machines, Leather Belting, &c.

He would call special attention to the CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER and CARY HORSE POWER, also the TRIPPLE GEAR HORSE POWER. Call and see them. He would more especially call attention to the ADVANCE MOWER of which he has sold over fifty machines the last two seasons, and has yet on hand will be furnished at manufacturer's prices. (Call on or address, C. A. HEGE, Proprietor of Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C. Send for circulars and full particulars. Any machine not on hand will be furnished at manufacturer's prices. [June 26, 1873-26-3m.]

SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

C. A. HEGE, Proprietor, Salem, N. C.

ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER.



A Drive in Sugar.

15,000 **lbs. Standard Grades,** at prices far below any thing yet sold in this market, **since 1861,** at wholesale or retail.

Now is the time to buy your SUGAR. Come and see

June 4th, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

MAJOR ROBERT BINGHAM, *Superintendent.*

MAJ. W. B. LYNCH. CAPT. T. L. NORWOOD

Fall Session opens 25th July.

For Circular, address,

MAJOR ROBERT BINGHAM, Sup't.

June 19, 1873.-25-1m.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

Magnificent display of

New Spring Goods

AT

Pfohl & Stockton's

IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

—:O:—

DRY GOODS

in great variety, comprising the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties In Notions.

SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.
HATS,—the latest.
DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.
HARDWARE in abundance.
GROCERIES, the cheapest.
QUEESWARE, unsurpassed.

Our wholesale department is complete.

Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.

Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagoners and their teams.

PFOHL & STOCKTON.
SUCCESSORS TO T. C. PFOHL.
May 1, 1873. **Established in 1831.**

1873. SPRING. 1873.

I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,
COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

Time Tests the Merits of all Things.

1840. For Over Thirty Years, 1873.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

HAS been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is now the constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on the sea or land, and no one should travel on our *Lakes or Rivers, without it.*

Since the PAIN-KILLER was first introduced, and met with such extensive sale, many *Liniments, Reliefs, Panaceas,* and other *Remedies* have been offered to the public, but not one of them has attained the truly *enviable standing* of the PAIN-KILLER.

WHY IS THIS SO!

It is because DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is what it claims to a Reliever of Pain.

Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water* will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it for *Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, etc.*

In sections of the country where

Fever and Ague

prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops, in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for *PAIN-KILLER* are great. It is found to

Cure Cholera when all other Remedies Fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in *Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects, and Scalds.* It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with *RHEUMATISM, GOUT, or NEURALGIA,* will not a positive cure, they find the *Pain-Killer* gives them relief when no other remedy will.

IT GIVES INSTANT RELIEF FROM ACHING TEETH.

EVERY HOUSE-KEEPER SHOULD KEEP IT AT HAND, and apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine *PAIN-KILLER,* as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

PRICE 25 cts., 50 cts., AND $1 PER BOTTLE.

W. T. VOGLER,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.

SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.

TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES,
Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.

I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. **Send in your orders.**

Feb. 6, 1873. [6-6m.

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

GO TO

WOMMACK'S

IF YOU WANT

GOOD BARGAINS!

THEY'VE GOT THEIR

NEW GOODS,

AND LOTS OF THEM,

AND WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.

They will give you the highest market price for your Produce Corn, Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C., May 8, 1873.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

F. FRIES, Established 1847.
PATTERSON & CO., " 1867.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Buyers of Grain and other Country Produce.

PATTERSON & CO., beg leave to thank the public for a liberal patronage, and to announce the opening of a well selected and well bought purchase of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It is our purpose to make a specialty of *every* department of goods, which we keep in stock We will offer nothing but *good articles* at *low prices.*

Customers shall uniformly be waited on with promptness and courtesy, and shall receive "One Hundred Cents worth of Goods for One Dollar."

The rule of the House has been and shall be "The strictest integrity and impartiality in all dealings."

After the completion of the Railroad, our **WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT** will be largely increased. Our facilities for purchasing in quantity are not surpassed by any house in this section of the State.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit us and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8, 1873.

SPRING, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

Newest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.

Something NEW is added every week.

KID GLOVES,

"ALEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen's.

J. L. FULKERSON.

FANCY STRIPED CHALLI SHAWLS,

BLACK LACE POINTS, $7 00 to $25 00

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

J. A. LASH. J. C. SMITH. } Auctioneers.
ISAAC HAIRSTON, Jr.

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,
WINSTON, N. C.,
Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

LASH & HAIRSTON

March.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD;
OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Under the above title I propose to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May, 1865.—My plan embraces three divisions:

1st. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.

2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the war on the soil of every State, in which any of the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taken to show what these troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.

3rd. "A Southern Chart for all time." An explanation of the third division of the proposed plan will be submitted at a later day.

That I may successfully accomplish this arduous but pleasing self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me material which can be arranged and digested so as to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the sons of North Carolina upon the battle-fields of the Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can write to furnish me details of every battle in which they participated, and the part borne by their immediate commands.

The time may not have come to write this portion of North Carolina's History; but it has come to collect and arrange it for the use of the future historian. The living actors will soon pass away, and much valuable information, unless gathered now, will be lost forever. Hence after waiting for several years for some one more competent to undertake the task, I have determined to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant men who have shed imperishable glory upon her.

I prefer to give these accounts first in newspaper form, in order that omissions and errors if any occur, may be pointed out and corrected before the work shall pass into the more enduring form, which it will assume should it prove what I desire to make it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.

Several of the prominent actors in the war have already promised their co-operation and the valuable aid of their pens to lessen my labor, and to make the work complete, and I hope to enlist an army of valuable co-laborers in the good cause as did North Carolina enlist her sons to fight the battles of the "Lost Cause."

General officers from other States who commanded North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to give me all the information in their possession relative to the conduct and bearing of those troops.

In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain from doing injustice to those from any other.

My brethren of the press will confer a favor by giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as they may deem proper, one or more insertions, calling attention thereto.

Address "Our living and our Dead," Newbern, N. C.

The first number will be issued about the 10th of June. Subscription price $2 per year in advance.

STEPHEN D. POOL,
late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. T.
Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINE
FOR SALE CHEAP.

May 1, 1873. Enquire at this office.

GOLD PENS.

A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

Poetry.

Imperishable.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a worldly prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry;
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly words in grief's dark hour
That proved a friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens high;
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and frail
That make up life's first bliss;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met,
These things shall never die

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling want of sympathy,
We feel but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high
In an unfaded record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love,
Be firm and just and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade,
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee,
These things shall never die.

Humorous.

A dandy spending a few weeks in the country with a farmer friend asked to be permitted to "abstract the lacteal fluid from the bovine group at eventide." As soon as the farmer friend found out all he wanted was to milk the cows some night, he cheerfully assented, gave him a kicking cow to commence on, and with other members of his family seated himself on the fence to see the fun. Hardly had the tight pantalooned chap begun to pull on the peculiar natural appendages which all who desire to manipulate (except milkmen who live near a pond,) when the patient cow looked around and saw 'what-it-was' at her side. Fetching him a wipe in the eyes with her tail, she at the same time projected her foot with lightning rapidity, and while the milker was balancing on his ear in a brown mud-puddle, the sportive cow sent the milk-pail spinning after him. Our hero says farming is a fraud.

A clergyman was recently annoyed by people talking and giggling. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave for this reason: Some years since, as I was preaching, a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service a gentleman said to me, "Sir, you have make a great mistake. That young man was an idiot." Since that I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in chapel lest I should repeat the mistake and reprove another idiot. During the rest of the service there was good order.

An unfortunate culprit was recently brought before an Iowa justice charged with assaulting and battering a maiden. Investigation showed that the defendant had merely saluted the damsel against her will. She was in court and gave her testimony looking so very beautifully that the judge was compelled to make a special ruling. He could not, he said, in conscience fine the man for doing what was done; for said his Honor, "I have been obliged to hold on to the arms of my chair to keep from kissing the complainant myself." Never did a judge give a more rational decision.—*New York Tribune.*

Sheridan was much annoyed in the House of Commons by a member who kept constantly crying, "Hear, hear!" the witty orator described a fellow who wanted to play rogue, but only had sense enough to play fool, and exclaimed with great emphasis, "Where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than he?" "Hear, hear!" shouted the troublesome member. Sheridan turned round, and thanking him for the information, sat down amid a general roar of laughter.

A minister examined his school boys thus:

"What is the meaning of the word repentant?"

"Please sir, don't know."

"Now, if I had stolen a loaf of bread what should I be?"

"Please sir, locked up."

"Well, should I feel sorry?"

"Yes."

"Well, why should I feel sorry?"

"Please sir, because you was *cotched*."

Some men at Louisville were betting on the weight of a large mule, when one man, who was a good judge of the weight of live stock, got behind the mule and was measuring his hind quarters when something appeared to loosen up the mule. Just before the expert died he gave it as his opinion that if the mule was as heavy all over as he was behind, he must weigh not far from 47,000 pounds.

Two Hibernians were passing a stable which had a rooster on it for a weather vane, when one addressed the other thus: "Pat, what's the reason they didn't put a hin up there instid of a rooster?" "An' sure," replied Pat, "that's aisy enough; don't you see it would be inconvanient to go for the eggs?"

"Clara, I love but thee alone." Thus sighed a tender youth. "O, hear me thou! My passion own, my trembling lips in earnest tone. Indeed, I speak the truth!" He paused; the blush o'erspread her cheek—she let him draw her near. Scarce for emotion could she speak yet still she asked in accent meek: "How much have you a year?"

"My brudders," said a waggish colored man to a crowd, "in all afflictions, in all ob your troubles dar is one place whar you can always find sympathy." "Whar, whar?" shouted several. "In de dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes skyward.

Beecher says that when the scoffers ask him if he truly believes that Balaam's ass spoke, he replies: "I really don't know the reason why he should not, his posterity do."

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.
ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

Agricultural.

Green Manuring.

The value of what is termed *green manure* is so well understood and so universally admitted, that it is unnecessary to devote much time to a consideration of the philosophy of its action upon the soil. There are two modes of utilizing green crops to the benefit of the soil. One is by permitting them to mature and decay on the surface, and the other is to turn them under while in a green state. The former benefits the soil by shading, which is of itself a prolific source of fertility, by its power of absorbing nitrogen, etc., from the falling rains and dews, and by its decomposition on the surface. By these agencies a dark mole is formed on the surface, abounding in humus and potash, which, when plowed in, tend greatly to the improvement of the soil. But this process is slower, and not so efficient as turning under the crop when green. In the latter case you not only give back all the ingredients drawn from the soil by the crop, but, in addition, convey to it the nitrogen and fertilizing gases absorbed from the atmosphere. The soil is therefore not only exhausted, but absolutely replenished, and its fertility increased by the operation. Any green crop turned under year after year will save soil from exhaustion, but the *improvement* and the extent of the improvement depends on the capacity of the crop to absorb fertilizing elements from the atmosphere. This power, it is universally conceded, is possessed by clover to a greater degree than any other plant, and hence clover is the best crop to grow for the improvement of the soil. Peas come next, and by some are considered equal to clover. Either can be used to great advantage in the good work of restoring our worn-out or partially worn-out lands, and used in conjunction with good concentrated fertilizers, the restoration will be speedy and complete. The importance of combining the two cannot be over estimated. Says a distinguished agricultural writer, "It is a fact generally observed, that the functions by which plants appropriate the nutritive elements contained in the soil and air are *corresponding functions*, so that an increase in the quantity of the principles which they draw from the soil can alone fit them to appropriate a greater quantity of atmosphere food. For this reason plants are more beneficial which draw most from the air, and the more fertile the soil the greater the amount they draw from the air. "The earth, through her harvests (says M. Ville), returns ten time the value of what we give her by our fertilizers," and "the excess comes from the air and the rain." How important then is it that the Southern farmer should understand how to appropriate these great elements of fertility to the restoration of our exhausted lands!

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Billious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirits from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Temperance Bitters

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject it is surpassing every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify what is impure. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot, 63 Park Place, New York.

KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor R. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "KATHO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the same in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair, LYON'S KATHAIRON

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Davidson College,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.

Thoroughly equipped. Seven professorships. Expenses low. Session begins Sept. 25th, 1873. Send for Catalogue. J. R. BLAKE, Chairman of the Faculty. 29-4w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK,
EPIDEMIC & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,
with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces **Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera** and all analogous diseases. **No Family Safe Without It,** and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large Discounts to Dealers or Clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

How, When & Where to Advertise.
See the **Advertisers' Gazette.** Sent by mail for 25c. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of Goods sent free by mail. Address with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich St., New York.

$40 Per Week IN CASH to Agents.—Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

Save Your Watches
BY USING THE SETAGON WATCH WINDER. Spring center tempered composition winder; rosewood handle, beautiful and durable.—Well worth the price to any man. Sent post paid, on receipt of 35 cents. HURLBURT & TOWNSEND, Warren, Ohio, Box 103; or Charlotte, Mich., Box 6.

FINE IMPORTED ENGRAVINGS.
(Large size) for Framing or for Portfolios.)

This catalogue of engravings comprises a list of elegant works, from the best American and European artists. Every variety of subject is represented—Portraits, Landscapes, Animals, Figures, Marine Views, and Historical Pictures, from such well known artists as LANDSEER, HERRING, WILKIE, ROSA BONHEUR, and others.

OVER 700 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are of all sizes, from 12x16 to 26x40, and can be sent by mail or express, prepaid, carefully done up in roller, and without injury.

Price, from $1 to $10, according to size.
A discount made on large purchases.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
We also furnish the
ECLECTIC GALLERY
OF
FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
(Small size) for the Portfolio, Scrap-Book or Illustration.

These engravings have appeared in the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, and comprise the Portraits of nearly every distinguished man of the past and present centuries.

Our list contains portraits of Historians, Poets, Artists, Warriors, Kings, Statesmen, Historic and Ideal Pictures, &c., &c.

Nearly 300 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are printed on different sized paper; either small size, 7x10, or quarto size, 10x12, and can be sent by mail, carefully done up in roller, prepaid, to any address.

Price, small size, 10 cts.—Quarto, 15 cts.
A specimen of each size and catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
108 *FULTON ST., NEW YORK.*

HOME SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE.

THE perfection of mechanism. Simple, compact, efficient, durable and complete. Equally good for fine or heavy work. It is a triumph of mechanical genius. The only practical low-priced Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. Would be pleased to have every one wishing to purchase a Sewing Machine, to make personal examination of the merits of the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

It will Hem, Fell, Bind, Cord, Braid, Seam, Tuck, Ruffle, Hemstitch, Gather, and Sew on at the same time, and will work equally well on Silk, Linen, Woolen and Cotton Goods, with Silk, Linen or Cotton Thread.

Price, $37 00 with table.
" $25 00 without table.

C. A. HEGE, *Agent,*
Salem, N. C.

N. B. I also have the Improved Underfeed Common Sense Sewing Machine. Price, $15 00.
March 20, 2873.-12

RIBBONS, MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS,
1873.
ALSO
White Goods, Embroideries, &c

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
BONNET TRIMMING, NECK and SASH RIBBONS
VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS & CRAPES,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES, &c.
STRAW BONNETS and LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, NETS, COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILING, HEAD NETS, &c.
Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.
March 27, 1873.-13-3m. pd.

NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED
N. F. Burnham's New Turbine Water Wheel
To be the Best Ever Invented.
Pamphlet Free. Address, York, Pa.
WATER WHEEL

Richmond & Danville Railroad,
(NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.)

On and after Monday, March 3d, 1873, a mixed Passenger and Freight Train will be run daily, (except Sundays,) on N. W. N. C. R. R. between Greensboro' and Kernersville, in accordance with the following Time Table:

Going East.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Kernersville,		9.00 A.M
Friendship,	9.35 A. M.	9.38
New Garden,	9.55	9.57
Intersection,	10.14	10.16 A.M.
Greensboro,	10.30 A. M.	

Going West.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro',		3.40 P. M
Intersection,	3.54 P. M.	3.56
New Garden,	4.14	4.16
Friendship,	4.33	4.35 P. M.
Kernersville,	5.10 P. M.	

NEW
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN KERNERSVILLE.
MRS. DR. KERNER
Respectfully offers to the public a fine stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
with a variety of NOTIONS, embracing all the styles to be found in Salem or Greensboro, *at low prices.*
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
April 21, 1873. 17-tf.

FRESH GROCERIES.
A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP, Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
Dec. 5, 1872 at CROSLAND'S.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS,
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.
The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:
Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.
Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.
JOHN H. ZEVELY.

ESTABLISHED 1827!
THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

W. B. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,
Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
3-1y.

Dick's English Classics.
The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE,
Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap.)
Pocket Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise. A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

MUSIC.—A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common. at the BOOK STORE.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE, at the BOOKSTORE

ENGINE WANTED!
I wish to purchase a good second hand 12 or 15 horse power Engine and Boiler. Parties having an Engine and Boiler, as above, for sale, will please inform me as to price and condition of same,
C. A. HEGE,
May 15, 1873.-20-1m. Salem, N. C.

Mental Photograph Albums,
At the BOOK STORE.

of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Agde, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.
Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.
For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

AT ZEVELY'S
Drug Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,
EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
November 14, 1872.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transon, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 9th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead n bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

E. T. BLUM.
T. B. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WINSTON, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Soldiers Claims.
Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS
A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEARNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty Years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.
Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price
Direct all orders,
HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873-3-12m.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS
FOR CHILDREN,
at the - - BOOKSTORE

NATIONAL SERIES.
National Primers,
Spellers and Readers,
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
cheap editions at the BOOK STORE

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 482, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

UNABRIDGED.
SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE
NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, Pure Size,
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Firebord Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER, Ross Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Eraser,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands,
and many other articles in our line.
March 31, 1873. J. H. ZEVELY.

BOOKS AT COST.
Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davies Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons
" Practical
" University
" Intellectual
Robinson's Progressive Higher
Smith's
Wilson's Reader,
First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.
The above books will be sold at cost and carriage. If early application be made at the
Dec. 12, 1872. BOOK STORE.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS
Of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace, Life of Christ,
Our Saviour, Pilgrim's Progress,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

CALL AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
Chill and Fever Cure,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PURE DRUGS GENERALLY.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
TEA.
THE Theo Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a fine Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at Zevely's Drug Store, at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C
THOSE who wish to supply their selves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
can always find them at the above established ment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
n fact everything in his line always on hand
J. H. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marshy, and miasmatic poisons.

Rx

No one remedy is better known to the people of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with the certainty that it will fulfill the claim, and with confidence founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this dreadful scourge must be of immense value to the communities where it prevails. Of all the remedies ever employed to counteract the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE, from the simplest and most powerful to the best, none have ever been taken on the first approach of its presence, so speedily, or with such certainty, as

Ayer's Ague Cure.

Its introduction into any district where it is known has been followed by results which appear almost miraculous. Not only the attacks of the disease, but the liability to it, have been completely overcome, and the patient restored to sound health by the use of this antidote. Even those who have long resided in districts where the disease is terribly severe, and have become saturated with the poison, and reconciled to the occasional shock of the chill, as a part of their destiny, have been relieved by a few doses of this remedy, and have had their systems thoroughly purified from the effects of the malaria. Travellers, emigrants, and settlers, exposed to the influence of this scourge, should not fail to provide themselves with this protection. Its cost is trifling, in comparison with the immense benefits it confers.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poisons. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgic, Rheumatic and Nervous Affections, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Enlargement, Tumors, Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Partial or Complete Loss of Hearing. The original cause of all these complaints, when originating in this cause, may be eradicated by the use of this antidote. Once thoroughly purified by it, the system is fortified against a return of the disease. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is a powerful protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, the poison is rejected from the system, and cannot accumulate to sufficient quantity to cause the disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure; and few will ever suffer who make patients of they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many cases of Dyspepsia, where other medicines fail.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Throughout a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the throat, lungs, and breast, have made it known as a reliable protection against them. While adapted to mildest forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a protection against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed, as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this assistance for health.

Although settled Consumption is generally incurable, still even in this hopeless form of disease, the Cherry Pectoral relieves, and many cases, considered hopeless, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by its use. Indeed, no remedy has ever attained such mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of its cures here, to more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

PREPARED BY
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marshy, and miasmatic poisons.

FINE CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, CHEWING TOBACCO, CIGARS, Musical Instruments, &c., &c., &c.,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, SALEM, N. C.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company.
Assets over ..... $
Surplus over liabilities to ..... cents
Ratio of Expense to Income only ..... per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable after second annual payment.
Dividend paid at end of five years.
The best Company, because it gives the most safe Insurance for the least money.
J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. June 6, 1873.

GOLD PENS
A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.